

**REPORTS**

**Part 1 - Summary Details**

Please use your TAB key to complete Parts 1 & 2.

**CRDC Project Number:** AKC1C  
**Annual Report:**  Due 30-September  
**Progress Report:**  Due 31-January  
**Final Report:**  Due 30-September  
(or within 3 months of completion of project)

**Project Title:** Cotton industry Codex representation and regulatory support

**Project Commencement Date:** 1/7/02      **Project Completion Date:** 1/2/03  
**Research Program:** 3 Crop Protection

**Part 2 – Contact Details**

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**Supervisor:** (Name & position of senior scientist overseeing the project).  
**Organisation:**  
**Postal Address:**  
**Ph:**      **Fax:**      **E-mail:**

**Researcher 2** (Name & position of additional researcher or supervisor).  
**Organisation:**  
**Postal Address:**  
**Ph:**      **Fax:**      **E-mail:**

**Signature of Research Provider Representative:** \_\_\_\_\_

### ***Part 3.3 – Final Reports***

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(The points below are to be used as a guideline when completing your final report. Postgraduates please note the instructions outlined at the end of this Section.)

#### **1. Outline the background to the project.**

**Codex:** Codex committees are potentially relevant to the Australian cotton industry as they establish food standards for commodities that move in international trade. This is of particular importance for cotton byproducts such as cotton seed, cotton seed meal and cotton seed oil.

The representation of the cotton industry at the Australian panel meetings enables the standard setting process to be monitored and where necessary input provided. This ensures that cotton industry input is available for the development of the Australian position.

**Pesticide access:** With the emergence of new pests, such as silver leaf whitefly, access may be needed to new pesticides. In the absence of registered products access can be gained via APVMA permits. To facilitate access to pesticides identified as needed, regulatory support is to be provided to the CRDC to better manage permit submissions.

#### **2. List the project objectives and the extent to which these have been achieved.**

Participate in Australian Codex Panel meetings for Food Labelling, Biotechnology and Pesticide Residues. All panel meetings in 2002 and 2003 attended.

Provide the CRDC with reports on matters arising from the Codex committees for Food Labelling, Biotechnology and Pesticide Residues. Updates on relevant developments have been provided to CRDC.

Provide the CRDC with a report on the status of current and future needs for APVMA permits relevant to cotton.

Ongoing.

On a case-by-case basis provide support to the cotton industry with regard to regulator and manufacturer liaison where the need for new permits are identified.

Permits gained for the 2002/03 and 2003/04 cotton seasons.

#### **3. Detail the methodology and justify the methodology used.**

N/A

#### **4. Detail and discuss the results including the statistical analysis of results.**

Reports of Codex actions on pesticides and GM issues, of potential relevance to CRDC, have been provided. For example, The proposed deletion of the chlorpyrifos MRL at Codex, liaison with the primary registrant confirming continued support and intervention at CCPR confirming the retention of the MRL.

Permits for products identified as being critical for the control of silver leaf whitefly have been.

**5. Provide a conclusion as to research outcomes compared with objectives. What are the “take home messages”?**

Participation and liaison at the domestic and international regulatory for a provides and opportunity for the cotton industry to become involved in the regulatory process when necessary.

**6. Detail how your research has addressed the Corporation’s three Outputs - Economic, Environmental and Social?**

From an economic perspective the project aided directly in the chemical management of Silver leaf whitefly. Furthermore, by gaining approvals for unregistered pesticides it ensured that appropriate risk assessments had been undertaken by the regulatory authorities, e.g., environmental aspects were considered.

**7. Provide a summary of the project ensuring the following areas are addressed:**

- a) technical advances achieved (eg commercially significant developments, patents applied for or granted licenses, etc.)**
- b) other information developed from research (eg discoveries in methodology, equipment design, etc.)**
- c) are changes to the Intellectual Property register required?**

Not applicable.

**8. Detail a plan for the activities or other steps that may be taken:**

- (a) to further develop or to exploit the project technology.**
- (b) for the future presentation and dissemination of the project outcomes.**
- (c) for future research.**

a) N/A

b) Project outcomes disseminated via the industry SLW management strategy and meetings.

c) Future activities would be on an as need basis.

**9. List the publications arising from the research project and/or a publication plan.**

Nil publications and none planned.

**10. Provide an assessment of the likely impact of the results and conclusions of the research project for the cotton industry. Where possible include a statement of the costs and potential benefits to the Australian cotton industry or the Australian community.**

## ***Part 4 – Final Report Executive Summary***

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Provide a one page Summary of your research that is not commercial in confidence, and that can be published on the World Wide Web. Explain the main outcomes of the research and provide contact details for more information. It is important that the Executive Summary highlights concisely the key outputs from the project and, when they are adopted, what this will mean to the cotton industry.

In growing their crops Australian cotton farmers need to comply with Australian regulations. Within Australia, there is a detailed and rigorous process for the registration of chemicals, the setting of residue limits (MRLs) and for the labelling of food going to the consumer.

However, knowing that you have used pesticides according to the label and Good Agricultural Practice as defined within Australia may not be enough if cotton byproducts are exported or used in the diet of livestock either domestically or destined for export to countries where regulations differ. To help avoid potentially damaging problems in our export trade, the CRDC have funded a project to monitor the development of international food standards at Codex (the United Nations international food standards setting body).

In addition, gaining access to crop protection products is important to the cotton industry particularly when new pests, such as silver leaf whitefly, emerge. To ensure that relevant crop protection products were available to manage this pest regulatory support was sought in the gaining of APVMA permits. Kevin Bodnaruk's firm, AKC Consulting, took on these tasks.